# THE RALEIGH TIMES TERMS: \$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, OR

# PURIJSHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

# RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

NO. 28

TERMS. Tun Rauman Trans will be sent to Subscribers Tim Reamin Terms will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars and a half per annum, if paid in ad-rance. Three Dollars will be charged, if payment be delayed six months. These Terms will be invaria-bly adhered to.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOL. III.

(Corners

For every Sixteen lines, or less, One Dollar for the frat, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent in-action. Court Onless, &c. will be charged 25 per sent, higher; but a reasonable deduction will be made

to those who advertise by the year. **IT** Letters on humans, and all Communications nearled for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, and part paid.

# MISCELLANY.

FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD. E. L. Winslow, Esq. the President of this Road, In his recent report to the Meeting of Stockholders, speaking of the advantages of Plank Roads,

Stave : "This system of improved transportation is exactly adapted to the wants of our State, and particularly Middle and Western North Carolina .---These Roads can be built cheap. Where Rail Roads cost thousands; these Plank Roads cost hundreds. Our people like to take their own produce to market; they have been raised to do so. They prefer to sell their produce and buy their supplies, -to make their own trades.

"These Roads work no violent change in their habits. They double the value of the means which every farmer has for going to market. He does the work with two horses that he would with four; his wagon and gear are doubled in value, for they will last double the time they would on roads he has been accustomed to travel to market.

"Our people will find it their interest to extend he construction of these Roads. Simple and cheap as they will be found to be, and finding it to their interest, they will radiate, it is to be hoped, from every market town, and spread over the whole State.

"The advantages of these Roads are so apparant, where they have been tried, that a discussion now would be a waste of time."

#### PLANK ROADS.

Our sister Town of Washington, and the country in that region, have it in contemplation, we see by the North State Whig, to make a hard push for a plank road from Raleigh to some point on the Pamplico, so as to connect the central and western portions of the State by means of a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance, with Washington We are willing and anxious to see every portion of the State wake up to the necessity of internal improvements. A system of improvements is now perhaps the only chance to redeem the State, and secure her permanent prosperity. We may dread the tax, we may dread the burden on ouvelves, and our children. But is not this, as things now are, a choice of evils, or rather the meeting and endurance of a prescut temporary evil, to save ourselves from sinking to the lowest point of Commercial dullness and insignificance as a State, and to lay the foundation for certain prosperity ? In regard to this Plank Road scheme, we are not prepared from any knowledge of the subject to pass our opinion as to its importance and utility compared with the cost. If it can be shown however, as its friends confidently assert, that its cost will be trifling compared with its advantages, let it be built by all means. The east should pull together. We have as yet reaped little or no advantage from expenditures for State improvements, or for other State purposes. We must look to our own interests more. The centre and west seem to be in a fair way to take care of themselves. Let the east we repeat, unite, and let the friends of all really practical, judicious and advantageous plans for the benefit of this region, pull together. Let us look out how we take hold of a scheme, that is visionary, and that will end in disappointment, hat in reward to all truly beneficial projects, let the friends of one aid the friends of the other, and allow no local prejudices or interests to defeat a general benefit to the State, and to this section of the State, because we are not to reap immediate and direct benefit from it. A plank road may be, and probably is, better than a rail road upon some particular lines of communication; but sgain under a change of circumstances a rail road, and an improvement of water carriage, although at a heavisr expenditure, are much the best for another, Let us work cautiously, but in concert, and with determined perseverance .- Newbernian. THE ISLAND OF CUBA. Public attention being now directed to the Is land of Cuba, some account of it will be interesting to the generality of readers. This Island is the largest of the Antilles. According to McCulloch its greatest length, following the curve, is a-. its breadth, which is very irreguhout 800 mina lar, varies from 25 to 135 miles. It contains, as estimated, 45,530 square miles, being 30 square miles Larger than the State of North Carolina .-tine of a few harborn. The land along the sea-This ridge divides the Island into two unequal ed 107.00x inhabitance, as may be insigned from bis shore poor and rich young men can be educated the wing one vote; I States sugresented, viz: Ala-baving one vote; I States sugresented, viz: Ala-

sixty millions of dollars. In 1849 the exports of of coffice 372,000 arrobas. There are nearly or quite 20,000 Spanish soldiers on the Island, sta-

ned at various places. Luba was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It was called Juana, in honor of a Spanish Prince. hen Ferdinandina, in memory of King Ferdinand, hen successively Santiago and Ave Maria. The

ines at the time of its discovery by Columbus. Cuba is also a Spanish word, signifying a cask or barrel.

HOW TO EDIT A NEWSPAPER. There is nothing in the world easier than to edt a newspaper; all you have to do is to take every body's advice, (and it is one of the things that every body will give advice about.) and the thing is done. The author of the well known fable of the old man and his ass, was an editor who wished to

show the benefits of disinterested advice, when eeff following We mer a worthy gentleman the other day, one

whose advice any prudent man might safely take, and whose opinions we should respect on almost any subject, who said in his kindly manner :--"What your paper wants is short articles, little teling paragraphs like the editorials in the -Those long articles will never do in a paper like yours; people won't read them."

We felt obliged for the hint, and promised to think of it. But about an hour after, going through Wall street, we met another friend to whom we have been indebted for many kindnesses, and for whose opinion we have high respect; he caught us by the hutton, and, after remarking the state of the weather, said : "I tell you how it is, in a friendly way; what your paper wants is a good long leader every day, that a gentleman can sit down and read through a cigar. Those little paragraphs like the leaders in the ----- will never du. People don't care a copper about them. A good, long, sensible, leader is what you want."

Excellent advice, we acknowledged, and promised to think of it. We shall endeavor to follow both suggestions .-- N. Y. Mirror.

### HOW ARE OUR SCHOOLS TO BE SUP-PLIED WITH COMPETENT TEACHERS? To the Editor of the Com. School Advecate :

It is almost universally admitted that our Comnon School Law is defective. Governor Graham in his last message to the Legislature says :-"There is now no sufficient accountability for the expenditure of the money, or the effective adminstration of the system. When it operates well it is rather owing to the public spirit, and enlightened Georgia, said it would be better first to ascertain abors of its administrators, than any legal obligation upon them. Our misfortune however, is that in many situations we can obtain no knowl- tions were ready to report. The question being edge of its operations at all. Not more than two taken, on motion of Mr. Winston, it was adoptthirds of the counties at the utmost, have reported ed. its condition in them, except in drawing their Gen. Pillow, chairman of the committee on of course null and void. They know secondly

ricultural products of the Island in 1849 have been | pay a stat of amount for tuition. Let there he South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia: so assured him that he entertained serious ideas of estimated by judicious writers on the subject at County Superintendents, District Superintendents, Judge Sharkey as President. The convention adopting such a plan in the early part of his reign, and a Superintemlent of Common Schools for the then adjourned until to-morrow. sugar from the two ports of Havana and Matan- State at large. If the school fund is not large ezas were \$50,000 boxes, of molasses 97,000 hhds. nough to pay them, let a tax be levied for that parpose, upon some of the nuisances which intest almost every community. Let each school District, in its discresion, by the vote of all tax payers at the ballot box, ascertain what tax shall be levied

for building school houses, buying school libraries, &c. If the supply of Teachers coming from the Normal schools should not meet the demand, each name of Coha was that in use among the aborig- district can, in the manner aforesaid, levy a tax to supply such deficiency. When the school tar particular, Veca la bagatelle, is so levied, let its collection be enforced by the On the title of Avenue 15 Board of Superintendents in each county, and not by the County Courts.

If such a law or similar to it, should meet with the sanction of the Legislature, let it not be inforced until it is submitted to the voters of the whole State and approved by them. The writer is a citizen of the State and one who feels a deep interest in the education of her sons and daughters. A law with the above features will, in his humble opinion, do more for the improvement of Common schools, than any thing that has hereto-

ore been done in the State. He is the more freely impressed with that opinion from the fact, that the idea of such a law has not wholly originated with him, but that similar laws have been adopted in these countries where Common schools have ong flourished.

Is connection with this subject it is submitted, that the object of Free Schools, the education, as matter of State policy, of all the children of the State, the poer, as well as the rich, requires, and no doubt their efficiency depends upon the equal distribution of the School fund, as directed by an act of 1825 and re-enacted in 1836. If the law remains as it now is, the poorest counties in the State will receive less advantage from its benefits. than those more wealthy.

The above suggestions have been hastily thrown together by one who is not in the habit of writing for the Press, due allowance can therefore be made for their defeats. UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Waynesville, N. C., Jan. 1850.

# POLITICS AND NEWS.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION-2ND. DAY. NASHVILLE, June 4. The convention met this morning in the McKen-

dree Methodist church, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. McFerren. Mr. Winston, of Alabams, moved that as much

of the report of the committee of organization presented vesterday as referred to the matter of voting in convention, be recommitted. Mr. Crawford, of who were members of the convention. Judge Smith, of Mississippi, said the committee on elec-

share, in the distributions made from the Treas- elections, reported the list of delegates elected to that the North never called for the exclusion of

POSTHUMOUS PAPERS.

Shade of the Pickwickians, arise I. The Posthanous Papers of Polk's Administration are about to throw the bagatelle of your own inimitable brotherbood into the shade. The Nashville Union and the Raleigh Standard, both funny sheets, are about to bring them out in a form of which no less daring wags would ever dream. The Posthomous Papers of Polk's Administration, edited by locofocoism in general, and the Raleigh Standard in

On the 12th of August, 1848, a bill was passed by Congress establishing a territorial government for Oregon, which bill contained the principles of the odious Wilmot Proviso. On the 14th of the same month. Mr. Polk in a measure comunicated to the House of Representatives the fact that he' as President, had signed his name to that hill and that it had become the law of the land. These are facts which Loco Focoism fertile in exnedients, and rechless in assertions, as it is, can paither palliate nor deny. These stubborn facts stand recorded and stare Locofocoism in the face. The Raleigh Standard gives an article copied rom the Nashville Union, containing an extract from what purports to be a veto message prepared by President Polk to be used against the Califor-

in bill if it should be passed by Congress, with the Wilmo; Proviso attached. Now, we cannot believe that the Standard man or any other man in his right mind, would seriously produce this extract which, even admitting it to be genuine, is nly an intention to do right in one instance, as a set off against a positive wrong, really done and perpetrated in another. Does the Standard seriously attempt to do away with one of the most solmn acts of Mr. Polk's administration, by producng an extract from his posthumous papers to the ffect, that he had determined not to repeat a simlar act ?-- Or would that sheet assert that the

Wilmot Proviso,-ergo, his canctioning it in another instance was no sanction at all. But we are also told that Oregon is north of the Missouri compromise line, while California is, south of it, and hence the difference between the two cases. Now the Standard and other cham-

pions of Locofocracy, know two things well .-First, that the Democratic doctrine as promulgated in the south is, that Congress has no control over the subject of slavery in the teristories, either north or south of the compromise line. If this be so, any compromise (which is in fact legislation) must as a necessary consequence be unconstitutional, and

to 10,000 inhabitants. The total value of the ag-1 certain number of months a year to teaching, or bama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi | Catholic clergy from their vow of celibacy, but alospecially after having raceived pressing letters

upon the subject from Germany, but that, in the present state of Italy, and indeed of the whole connent, any innovation on his part would be dangerous, even if he had the power to act freely, which he had not, being by no means the free agent that he was of his first accession to the throue. The same object would prevent him from calling a general council, or attempting to unite the great and divided family of Christians, although he fully admitted the grandeur of the scheme, protesting his own desire for peace and harmony, and wept at Dr. Townsend's enthusiastic picture of England recognising in Pio Nino the head of a Universal church. After three-ous rters of an hour's discustion the reverend cauon took t ook his leave, placing in the hands of his holiness a document containing the principle heads of his argumentwhich appears to have made some impression on the pintiff's mind, judging from the fact of his having sent to the doctor's residence on Sunday last, only two day after the interview, requesting to be made acquainted with the period of Dr. Townsend's return, (he has gone to Naples,) as he should then like to have some more conversation with him.

### HOW THEY DO BUSINESS.

To show the very great interest the members of longress feel in the absorbing questions before the as follows : untry, we quote from the Globe the following report of an Evening Session, June 4, which was followed by long-winded speethea to the siztern nembers present from Howe, Venable, and Taylor. One member, Mr. Dunham, had some pretty little anœuvreing to escape from addressing the empseats:

EVENING SESSION.

The recess having expired, (at the hour of even)-

The House (technically speaking) was again resent, in pursuance of the order this day adop-

Eight members were grouped together in one porion of the Hall, among whom were-

Mr. Speaker Coob, and

Mr. Boyd, chairman of the committee of the Thole on the state of the Union.

At four minutes past seven-Mr. Crowell entered the Hall from the sidedoor

on the left of the Speaker's chair (making eight nembers present.) Passing down the isle-

the tables, and said, "The House will come to world is filled with denunciations if a single halr order.

The House did not come to order.

At five minutes past seven-The chandelier made its entrance, from a

ove, surrounded by a hundred glitterings estel- and if a whig Executive, then they are to hold on lites ; and light appeared where almost darkness because we deprecate that policy. The Senator inde:

At twelve minutes past seven, fourteen members were present.

At eighteen minutes past seven-

SPEECH OF HON, TRUMAN SMITH. From the able speech of this gentleman on Brad-

23 CO IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED SIX MONTHS.

ury's resolution relative to Removals from office, ind which was delivered in the Senate on the 21st of March last, we present the following extract this week. The speech should be in the hands of every friend of General Taylor. We propose to give a umber of other passages from this same great speech, when our space will allow :

"Having shown fully under what circumstances President Taylor became a candidate, the relations n which he stood to the whig party, and a recognition of that relation both by the late honorable Secretary of State and the two Houses of Congress, and he having been triumphantly elected, it may well be asked what, on coming into power, should he do? He finds nearly all the places under the Government filled by one class-men who had been eugaged in hunting down and proscribing others-and that his political friends had been treated as if they were enemies to the republic, and atterly excluded from all participaton in the honors and employments of office. Was he bound to lend himself to this vile system, by continuing the proscribers in place and power? Or might he, by adopa ting the principle of equalization, do justice to every class, and uphold the rights and just protonsions of all? It was alike his duty and his inclination to observe the rule of moderation; and this he explains in his second letter to captain Allison. dated at East Pascagoula, September 4, 1848,

"I have said I am not a party candidate; nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the people, in case of my election." \* \* \* \* "I am not engaged to lay violent lands indiscriminstely upon public officers, good and bad, whomay differ in opinion with me." \* \* \* \* \* "That is what I mean by not being a party candidate."

"Precisely so. He has not laid "violent hands indiscriminately on public officers, good and bad." who belonged to the opposite party ; but nevertheless, he has endeavored to carry out the pledge which he gave in face of the Philadelphia Convention and the whole country, to make such "a change of men and measures" as was required by the high interests of the republic. But now we hear one universal cry, set up all over the conntry, of proscription! breach of faith! promise-breaking ! The democracy can carry on prescription ad libitum. They spare no man, no matter what muy be his age, his integrity, experience, or ability to advance the public interests. But the moment the people, in their good pleasure, hand over Mrs Growell rapped with his knuckles on one of the Government to their political opponents, the of the democracy is touched. Indeed, the Senator and his friends are to have all the offices anyhow; If we have a democratic Executive, then they take them because they are for the proscriptive policy ; says, "It is not the policy of removals that I assa il or call in question ; it is the inconsistency between the professions and practices of the party in power." Even so. There is always a clamor about

The Speaker took the chair, and called the whig inconsistency and whig violation of pledges. Indeed it is apparent that the democracy intend to make good their hold on the treasury lid, (which they have had possession of for so long a period.) by a torrent of abuse alike impudent and false .---They fasten themselves on "the spoils" with the grasp of death ! But it will be in wain. The peonle are too intelligent not to see through these shallow pretences. They know that Zachary Taylor has given no assugances such as are set up here. Pledges are not to be extracted or inferred even from his early correspondence. Hence the Prestnight, fully corroborates the report by telegraph, dent is at liberty to phrase such a course as will beat subserve the public interests. He has a right to do justice to his own-political friends."

rights of the South were vindicated from the wronin done in extending the Wilmot Proviso over Oregon, by Mr. Polk's assertion that he would not aid in its extension over California and New Mexico? The proposition is too preposterous even for the Standard, and we can only regard it as a curious piece of Locofoco pleasantry. The argument is this : because Mr. Polk is said to have prepared a veto message to be applied in one case to the

Does the Act of 1848 remedy hove pointed out ? Has the law received any material improvement since that message was written ? The law has been in operation nearly ten years. The writer is of oninion that it has been recommended to every Legislature since its adopton, that it needed amendment or improvement .-The "Acts relating to Common Schools" have been amended and consolidated again and again. The Law is still objectionable, and so far as the knowledge of the writer extends, it has failed in almost every respect, to meet the expectations of its friends. The people must became interested in the matter. It is a subject in which every citizen of North Carolina should feel deeply interested. The Legislature has failed to execute the trust reposedin it. It should, at least a half century ago provided the means for theeducation of every free white child in the State. If is hoped that the establishment of an effectual school system will be thoroughly discussed by the Press and in avery county in the State during the next canvase for the Legislature. Legislators should go to Raleigh next winter, instructed to spend less time in political discussions, and prepared to establish a school system which will meet the wishes of an enlightened people, and which will not be sup. planted by another at the next succeeding session. The importance of increasing our School Fund will not be denied. But this communication will be principally coufined to the question stated in your first No. "How are our schools to be sunplied with competent teachers ?" The investiga

ion of the subject, is one of the avowed objects of of your valuable paper. The want of school masters was pointed out by Governor Dudley in his measage to the Legislature in 1810 as the most formidantic obstacle to the future success of Com-From the Southern point of Florida to the nearest mon schools. Though the Act of 1846 was pass point of Cubs is 113 miles. From Cobs to Yuca- ed in reference to that object it has done little of an on the main it is 132 miles. From Hayti, Ca- nothing. Teachers must be educated. There is be is 49 miles distant, from Jamalca 95 miles. Its an atarming deficiency here. Men who are qualcoants are very much indented, and it is surround- ified (and they are few) will not teach in ou ed by many small islands, islets, reufs, &c.; conse- Common Schools, for the small pittance distribuquently, it is difficult of ap; reach, with the excepted to each district. The result is that the committee of examination (very often as ignorant of the shore, simust all around the Island, is so low and qualifications of a good Teacher as the conditintes fint as to be searcely raised above the level of the who come before them.) have to give certificater eccan. A mountain tidge stretches from one end to a portion of those who come before them, and of the laland to the other, rising in some parts in probably not one be qualified as the law requires peaks of barren rocks enveral bandred feet high. How are our schools to be supplied with competni Teachers ? The annual income of the Liters ; The whole population is said to be some. Pund must be distributed among the several courparrs. The prince of a million. In '46 Hamon contain- view for the education of Teachers. Let a Normal

asta in the convention. Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, moved that par-

liamentary law, as contained in Jefferson's manual he adopted for the povernment of the convention. The motion was carried.

Mr. Brooks' resolution coming up, it was op nosed by Mr. Erwin, of Alabama, on the ground that the report of the committee then organized should be disposed of.

Mr. Perkins moved the adoption of the report of the committee of organization.

Mr. Erwin opposed the motion. He said he could not support the report ; if it was adopted he might acquience, but that it was subversive of the authority of the people; that the delegates had been appointed by the people to represent the State at large, and others to represent Congressions districts ; he was one of the latter, and had no authority to refresent the State. Each Congression al district was entitled, he contended, to a separate vote.

Unless this vote was allowed them, how, he asked, were people of the districts, who appointed them, to know whether they had been properly represented. If the principle recommended was adapted where, he asked, would it be stonned .--If the convention was permitted to exercise this stretch of power-to appoint delegates for Arkaneas and Virginia-why should it not also appoint delegates for Missouri and Kentucky, which had no delegates here. This convention, he said, was no ordinary body-the occasion no ordinary one. No step should be taken without mature delibera-

The discussion was continued by Mr. Erwin, Bald, and Galthwait, of Ala. Goode, of Va., Pickens, of S. C., Col. Quitt, of Ga., and Brown, of Tennessee.

When Mr. Brown concluded, Mr. Brown, of ferwards withdrew his call. The convention got into confusion, a number of gentlemen endeavored to bring order out of chaos, and the President fimally assumed authority to decide the manner of voting, and stated the order of the questions before the Convention to be, fitat on the amendment from the gentleman from Massissippi ; second, on that of the gentleton o from Virginia, and third, on the report of the committee. The question was then taken in the first proposition and rejected. The Carstion was then taken on the second proposition and also rejected. The question was then taken on the proposition of the committee of ormaination and adopted.

upon the basis of the M lavery from Oregon souri compromise, but upon the ground of "opposition to the extension of the area of slavery"the same ground the Wilmot Proviso is based unon in every instance. These tools of party know that Northern men had denounced and abandoned the Missouri compromise, and that Oregon was the first point in their attack on the rights of the

South-the first link in the chain which Northern fanaticism and aggression are attempting to throw around the liberties of the South. This they know in their support of Mr. Polk and his administration, but Mr. Polk's faults glaring and damning as they would have been in a Whig, are as nothing in him, for truly the broad mantle of Democracy corerth a multitude of sins.

We present a dilemma, and the Standard can take either horn it chooses. First then, Mr. Polk either signed the Oregon bill in the spirit of the Missouri compromise, which compromise was legislation by Congress on the subject of slavery in the territories. But the Democratic cree South, is, that Congress has no constitutional right to legislate on slavery in the territories ; hence if the Democratic doctrine is true, the Missouri compromise is unconstitutional and of necessary con requence Mr. Polk, in the face of his inauguration oath, gave his sanction to an unconstitutional piece of legislation. Or taking the other horn of the dilemma, Mr. Polk sanctioned the Wilmot proviso voluntarily and without excuse, Granville Whig.

ITALY-ATTEMPT TO CONVERT THE

POPE. ROME, May, 2 .- One of the most interesting occurrences of last week was the interview of Rev. Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, with the Pore. mentioned in a previous letter that the Rev. Dr.'s object was to endeavor to induce his holi-

Alabama, called for the previous question, but af- news to do away with the pickerings, animosities and polemical discords which keep the various denominations of Christian separate and at enmity, and, by calling a general council, to cotablish the basis of an universal creed. It was certainly a Va., papers, declaring that he has "resigned all bold attempt for a protestant clergyman to convert the Pupe himself, but the doctor was resolved to beard the lion in his den, and on Friday last he went to the encounter in full dress canonicals .-After having knelt to kine the Pope's hand, Dr. Townsend was invited by his haliness to take a chair, and an animated conversation commenced in Latin, a fit language for controversy, and one in many other respects, are not in harmony with in which the disputants might be presumed to be the principles of the Church of Rome. I think the a match for each other. The Pope was, upon the whole, very tolerant, as may be imagined from his

House to order

There was an aggregate presence of wisteen umbers.

Mr Loyd moved that the House removed itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Elvian:

The Speaker put the quation, and declared that e mo.ion was agreed to.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT .- The Mobile Herald, of the 29th ult., received last of the death of the Rev. J. N. Maffit. The Herald says :--

"Late vestorday evening, after a few hours o evere illoses, John Newland Maffit breathed his

last, at the residence of Major Chamberlain, at Toniminville. Soon after the attack, Dr. Gains was called in and found the patient suffering from excruciating pain in the pit of his stomach. Medcine was speedily administered, and a favorable change occurred in a few minutes. Afterwards calomel was given with the happiest effect, the cold and clammy state of the extremities and surface given place to a gentle, warm and healthy glow. Both physicians and patient thought the danger passed. But suddenly the pain -returned, and shifting to the region of the heart, soon produced death. Dr. Gaines denominates it a spasm of the heart.

"Thus has passed away suddenly and unexpecadly one who has figured prominently in the Methodist Church for the last thirty years. All this time he enjoyed strong and unflinching friendship, while, at the same time, he was beset with spirited and unceasing opposition, both in and out of church. He has gone to settle his accounts ; there- tion, proposed by the committee of thirteen, in Const fore, lot his good deeds be remembered, and what- grees. ever, that is censurable forgotten."

RESIGNATION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST. A card from "Rev. Mr. Brown," who says he is a Catholie priest, from France, appears in the Richmond functions of the sacerdotal ministry," having discharged for two years the pastoral functions of a Catholic congregation, attended by German and French people living in Richmond. He gives among others, the following reasons therefor : "I cannot keep from atowing that my principles in regard to the temporal power of the Pope, and covereignty of the Pope is contrary to the doctrines and examples of Christ, an olstacle to the liberty

A DISTINGUISHED DISUSIONIST. Ex-Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, has written a letter, in which he takes ground distinctly for disunion, believing that the relations heretofore and now subsisting between the free and slave States are injurious to the interests and safety of the latter. He says :-- " I am now convinced that although this government, under some temporary modifications of it, effected by construction, compromites and concessions, will last beyond the short space of the life of a very old man, the next generation will surely witness its annitilation." A false prophet we hope and believe,

> Sr. Louis, June 4. GREAT UNION MEETING.

An immense meeting of the citizens was held last night, and resolutions passed doclaring a determination to adhere to the Union, no matter what might be the disposition of the function of the North, or the hotspurs of the South. The feedlations also favored the compromise upon the slavary quese

Our friend of the Petersburg Intelligencer myst "WHAT NEETS A report is in circulation that Mr. Clay is about to join the Loco Foro party .--We shall probably next hear that he has de ed Christianity and turned Mutsulman. One is about as probable as in other."

Just about. The Pope turning Morgeon, or Kossuth turning Austrian, would not be a whith more probable.

THE LAWRENCE DIVURCE CASE. -- To court, at. Louisville, Ky on the 25th alt. , the application of Mrs. S. W. Lawtonia for a divorce from her how band, T. B. Lawrence, was tried by a jury, who repliered a verdict in the ludy's favor. The base was wholly at parts, as there was die oppositions offered by Mr. Lawrence, The partie removed